NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 14. 1897.—COPYRIGHT, 1897, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

## BUSINESS ARBITRATION.

LONDON'S TWO PLANS OF GETTING IT AND HOW THEY WORK.

or Is the Chamber of Arbitration Establishe or the High Court-Sittings Held Whenever eressary-Awards-Some Cases Arbitrated

LONDON, March 4 .- There are in London two institutions or tribunals for the settlement of mercial disputes without resort to the tedicus processes of an ordinary lawsuit. The first is the London Chamber of Arcitration, established five years ago by ast of Parliament under the joint authority of the corporation of the city of London and the London Chamber of Commerce. The second is a new branch of the ordinary High Court, which is presided over by a Judge supposed to he ve special qualifications for the trial of commercial cases. This new court, usually known as the Commercial Court, was established only two years ago. te deals with only commercial cases, and in the same general way as all cases are disposed of all other courts. Its creation was really the result of a fear among lawyers that they might suffer by the competition of the Cham er of Arbitration.

Commercial arbitration is provided for in the London Chamber by a process for which are claimed the merits of cheapness, celerity, and secrecy in the settlement of disputes. The Chamber owes its establishment chiefly to the initiative of one man, Mr. Henry Clarke, a number of the London County Council and of the City Corporation, a gentleman who has long held a prominent position in the manage-ment of municipal affairs in London. In 1882 he brought the question of commercial arbitration before the Court of Common Council, and was ultimately requested to draw up a cheme that had for its outcome the Inaugura tion, on Nov. 23, 1892, of the existent Chamber of Arbitration, which has proved on the whole an excellent medium for giving practical effeet to the advantages arbitration theoretically sesses over litigation.

A Committee of Management drawn from abers of the London Corporation and from the London Champer of Commerce exercises a general supervision over the working mechan ism of the tribunal, but these gentlemen have no power of revision of awards or other interference between the arbitrators and disputants. No record of cases is published, nor are any particulars thereof made public except in certain individual fastances, with the assent or by the desire of all parties concerned. The Chamber is open both to voluntary applicants for arbitration and for the settlement of questions referred to it by courts of law. Under section 12 of the Arbitration law of 1889 its decisions have the legal force and effect of a indgment in the High Court. When once the parties to a dispute have signed the form of utmission, neither one of them can subsequently retract, without the consent of the ther, and after an award is delivered, the informality of having it made a rule of court renders it executable by all legal n.eans. The arbitrators, nominated by the Chamber

of Commerce, and appointed by the Corporation of the city of London, are gentlemen highly qualified either by long business experience or The list of arbitrators elected for 1807 contains many hundred names, including the best known mose engaged in all the various branches of commerce in London. In the event of a dispute, the parties select from this official list of commerce in London. In the event of a dispute, the parties select from this official list the names of one, two, or three arbitrators whom they would prefer to indge their differences, or they may leave the selection to the Registrar of the Chamber, merely intimating whether they wish the arbitrators selected from members of any particular profession.

The Registrar is the principal permanent official of the Chamber and he or his deputy must be present at all sixtings. He is required to be a barrister or solicitor of at least seven years' standing, and on him devolves all the practical arrangements for the settlement of cases, such as obtaining the consent of arbitrators to sit in judgment on particular cases, the fixation of dates of trial, the recention of fees, &c. The office is at present held by Mr. C.F. Monekton, a gentleman eminently qualified for a post which often demands the immediate community of sound legal knowledge, wen the arbitrators are judging very technical matters and are not assisted by the Legal Assessor of the Chamber, an official who sits as an exponent of the law, to advise arbitrators at their re-

jurisorndence that may arise in technical cases. Tais official is only present when disputants desire his attendance, and agree to pay an extra fee for the same.

Sittings are held at the Guildhall whenever required, and it is anticipated that eventually a hall will be needed daily for the work of the Chamber of Arburation, which may be expected to relieve the congestion of business now prevailing in the law courts without, as often harpens in the courts, relieving disputants of the greater portion of the amount in dispute in the form of fees and costs. The fees of the Chamber of Arburation are in fact extremely small. The office fees, or sums accruing to the Chamber itself, are limited to one guines. For this sum the disputants have the benefit of the court's intervention, the Registrar's assistance throughout the arbitration, and the forms supplied by the Chamber.

For each arbitrator a fee is savable of two culcess (\$10) for the first hour and one guines for each arbitrator a fee is payable of two culcess (\$10) for the first hour and one guines for each subsequent hour of the arbitration. Disputants may, however, on submitting their differences to the court, agree to Day specified fees of a larger amount, should they desire very sminent experts to act as arbitratos and to offer being regarded as an honor, it never happens, though, that arbitrators of the Chamber, however cmine it, refuse to hear a case unless higher fees are paid than on the ordinary scale. On the other hand, if disputants are agreed as to facts and jointly submit a written case, the arbitration fees are limited to four guineas, however long the consideration of the case however long the consideration of the case has be. In such firstance disputants are also releved from attendance before the tribunal. Many cases are decided by one arbitrator. In other cases each disputant selects a third, who acts as unspire in the event of the other two failing to agree. Otherwise the umpire does not intervene in the award, but his fee is brable on the same scale as those of the other arbitrators. The legal assessor, when employed is entitled to a minimum fee of five guineas for his attendance for not more than lives hours or ten guineas for a dai exceeding three hours. His services are, however, scarcedy seer required. Witnesses are allowed the same fees as those allowed in the High Court, and when counsel or solicitors are employed they also are allowed the same fees as those allowed the same fees as those allowed the hearing of disland are allowed to be present at the hearing of disland are controlled as an arbitrator, and no persons are allowed to be present at the hearing of dislands are private, and no persons are allowed to be present at the hearing of dis-

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colls who shall may count, the fact of one next to the country of the country

spared great expenditure of money and n loss of valuable time, to say nothing of the

spared areat expenditure of money and much loss of valuable tirae, to say nothing of the illifeeling and even bitter enmity engendered by a law suit.

"The Commercial Court has in a certain degree diminished these disadvantages and during the two years of its existance has disposed of a large number of cases, many of shick have been transferred to it from other couris. The Presiding Judge, Mr. Justice Mathew, is peculiarly well fitted for the consideration of commercial matters, and has conducted the ousiness of the Commercial Court in such an excellent manner that it is now possible to get a commercial case disposed of within a few weeks, instead of months or years.

"However, the fact remains that arbitration, as conducted in the Louion chamber at the Guildhall, possesses enormous advantages over the most inexpensive and excellent forms of litigation available in this country. There are on our list 1,200 expert business men, drawn from every branch of commerce, all socialists in their own line of business and all in a position of pecuniary independence that guarantees their impartiality. Hearings are outokly arranged, and the costs are insignificant. Knotty legal questions rarely arise in commercial disputes, and when they do the arbitrators are empowered to obtain a culting only interesting the manner of the first of the first of the near future the London Chamber of Arbitrators are empowered to obtain a culting only interesting the manner of the first of the

Manchester, Liverpool, Cardiff, and Sheffleld. A Chamber modelled on our London institution was inaugurated at Melbourne some three years ago."

When it comes to making an estimate or aummary of the actual work done in the past five tears by the Chamber of Arbitration, a peculiar difficulty is encountered. Hequests were made for information for the purposes of this article regarding such roints at the number of cases disposed of by the arbitration tribunal, the sums of money involved, the length of time occupied in adjusting disputes. So, The Registrar, with true English conservatism, replied that it would be necessary to obtain the permission of the governing committee before any such information could be furnished. He kindly brought the matter nefore the board, which, after a eful consideration, decided that it would not be expedient to make the facts public. It is not easy to fathom the reasons for this reticence. The only ones hinted at were that the English press hal so misrepresented the Cha it as and the work it was doing that the managers did not wish its affairs discussed in the newspapers, it was boilited out that the Times, when the Chamber was first established, had made the egregious blunder of saying that no less than i. 200 case were awaiting adjudication, when, as a matter of fact, there were few or no rases on the list at the outset, the figures 1.200 representing the number of names on the list at the outset, the figures 1.200 representing the number of names on the list at the outset, the figures 1.200 representing the number of names on the list at the outset, the figures 1.200 representing the number of names on the list of arbitrators from which disputants might make their selection.

The real reason by the Chamber is refused is rebably the fact that the number of cases disposed of is nuch smaller than the friends of the institution anticipsed we mid be the case. This is accounted for partially by the fact that it is by no means, be case that both parties to a dispute are anxious that thei

at 2 o'clock in the smaller ballroom. No entrance fee was demanded. The room was surrounded by tables, on which the fancy articles were displayed. These were mainly embroideries on linen for table adornment, sofa, and pin cushions. On one was displayed lace by Indians, for which \$7 a yard was asked. The embroideries were very fine and the prices prodigious. Linen centre pieces ra, ged from the stable was located as though she had cone to Africa. She nover appeared in Wissasset; her old achool triends \$50 to \$75 each. On these were flowers exquisitely worked. Everything, pretty mich. was sold. So were all the tickets at \$2.50 cach for the performance, in the big ball-room, of "Alice in Wouderland." After all the tickets had been sold many others paid the regular price for standing room.

The eventuse performance was a game of whist with living cares. A grand procession entered, lef by the joker.

Then followed a dance of the court cards and a dance of the four aces and loker. After this came the shuffle and the deal. Einit pages, four men, and four girle, attired in yellow and volet, took their places at the four corners near the seats assigned to the players

AD additional sum of money was secured by the sale during the two performances of cor-sage bouque s and boutoinnières.

# MISS LYON SANE ENOUGH,

the appointment of a committee for the person nied yesterday by Justice Beekman in the Supreme Court. Miss Lyon is 89 years old, and she has lived all her life at 330 South street. Peckskill. She is at present visiting Mrs. Catherine Vander Bosch at 338 Willis avenue, this city. She is the sole heir of her brothers, Willam and Edward Lyon, whose joint estates are valued at \$100,000. Dr. Allen Fitch has made an affidavit that he found Miss Lyon suffering from senile dementia. He says that she said to

from senile dementia. He says that she said to him:

"The devils trouble me continually. I have seen the devil and his wife from hell, as I have seen God. I see God every night and talk with him just as well as I see you now. I hear his voice as much as I hear yours."

When he asked Miss Lyon what mouth it was she replied. Pr. Fitch says, "August, the last of winter. Asked if she had money, she replied: "I am rich as the Astors; these devils would not trouble me if I wasn't. "Miss Lyon has no brothers or sisters, but has twenty-two consins. Justice Beekman in denying the motion said that the affidavirs of Prs. Dana and Peterson greatly impressed him. These physicians examined Miss Lyon two months ago and found her perfectly sane.

## BAD TWENTY-POUND NOTES.

He Offered Here. The Pinkerton Detective Agency of this city has just been notified by the London attorneys for the Bank of England, Messrs. Freshfield & Williams, that there now in circulation in the England notes, dated Jan. 15, 1896. Those counterfeit notes are described as being faulty and irregular. The notes present a gray, dirty, and greasy appearance, which has evidently and greasy appearance, which has evidently been caused by inserting the water mark by an oily process. The cisher number of these bila is M—8, the consecutive numbers differing.

One of these bills was recently passed in Vienna by a man described as 28 to 35 years of age, medium height, of slender build, with a pale face, and dark mustache. He spoke French and English.

Freshleid & Williams say they have reason to believe that the utterers of the notes are on their way to this country.

## the means of the other disputant. The Chember of Arbitration is not a possible resource in A LITTLE MAINE MYSTERY.

EDGECOMB'S EFFORTS TO DISCOVER ABBIE NUTTER'S SECRET.

There Must He Something Wrong About It
—Attempts of the Neighborly Instinct to
Find Out What It Was—A Tale of Rural Life.

This thing might have happened in some other place, but it isn't likely. The "neighbor's instinct" is developed more or less broadly in every rural community, and especially in New England, but nowhere outside of Maine does it reach so positive a fashion for the management of the business and life of those who dwell next you as in the old Pine Tree State. There it is a thing wonderful to contemplate. From generation to generation Maine rustics have managed their individual affairs with an apparent community of interest. The instinct has become the legitimate inheritance of every child, from Moosehead Lake and the great woods beyond to the Passamaquoddy. It de-velops and expands, feeding upon itself as the shild grows. It is like the appetite of the glutton who, "sometimes ate more than at other times, but never less," Every action of every man, woman, and child must be explained satisfactorily to every other man, woman, and child in the township. If the explanation fails to satisfy, trouble steps in. The minute there is anything about the life or business of any one which all the rest do not understand fully, the row begins. Once begun, it rarely ends, for their inordinate curiosity has taught these people an amazing secretiveness, and when once the finger of neighborly suspicion and inquisitiveness begins to point at all at any man, instantly he summons all the resources of his cunning, and standing on the lofty ground of "minding his own buriness and letting other folks mind theirs," he whete the edge of the neighborly fashion by bidding de-

This row started almost eleven years ago. For a time, soon after its commencement, it was pretty lively. Then the great persistency of the neighbors was worn down by the greater will of the uncommunicative man, and gradually the passion of curiosity subsided. The neighbors were constrained to content themselves with unsatisfactory speculation and unsupported imaginings. A desultory exirmish of apparently disinterested visits to the secretive man's house was kept up, but it yielded nothing. Suddenly, however, something defi-nite and tangible happened, and instantly the neighborly passion flamed up. The whole towa of Edgecomb was consumed in the confiagration. It became impossible longer to sit supinely down and let things drift. The maje ty of the law was invoked, and because Alfred Dodge and his wife did not choose to consult their neighbors about their care for Miss Abble Nutter. Mrs. Dodge's cousin, they have been the subject of judicial inquiry, and Misa "utter was required to go into the Probate Court of Lincoln county and there to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Judge and her neighbors her own ability to care for herself without the protection of a guardian appointed by the Court. The Dodges declare that it is an outrage, but the neighbors smile and are happy,

fiance to it.

Abbie Nutter was born in Wiscasset about twenty two years ago. Her family was one of the oldest in the town and her father was a veteran of the Union army. He died when she was very young and left property worth several thousand dollars to her mother. When Abble was twelve years old Mrs. Natter died and Abbie and her brother Richard, who was reveral years her senior, came into the property. Up to this time Abble had attended the Wiscasset school and had been one of its brightest publis. The young people of Wiscasset remember her as a pale, .lender little girl, who was always busy with her books and ever ready to do her part on show days. Richard Nutter tan

that she was hyrotize, and made to do hard work. Altogether the "mysterious girl" furnished more material for idle gossip in Edgezomb than anything eise has in years.

The Hon, Henry 'ngalle of Wiscasset had been appointed by the court as the guardian of the girl. He deposited her share of her mother's state in the Wiscasset Savings Bank, and on e a very he paid to the Dodges \$110 for her support. At various times Mr. Inzalls heard stories to the effect that his ward was being badly treated by her cousins. He called on ner at the Bodge house and had several long talks, but failed to discover any evidence of ill treatment or anytting else which would justify the stories the gossics told. However, when the talk hecame generally serious Mr. Ingalls sent his daughter to visit Miss Nutter and to endeavor to persuade the girl to come to his own house in Wiscasset, in order to get her away from any cossible undue influence, but Miss Nutter refused to leave her cousins.

Mr. Insalls was discharged from his guardianship two years ago, his ward having attained her majority. He unid over to Miss Nutter 12 127-13 and one share of hank stock, the whole amounting to something over \$1,400. The transfer was merely in form, the money remailing on deposit in the bank where it had been duing the term of guardianship. Soon after Mr. Ingalls's trust was terminated a check for \$600, signed by the girl, was presented and the bank ity Mr. Dodge. The check was paid, and not very long afterward another check for \$300 was presented by Mr. Dodge, which was also paid. Of course the neighbors learned that Abile Nutter had drawn \$900 active for \$300 was presented by Mr. Dodge, which was also paid. Of course the neighbors learned that Abile Nutter had drawn \$900 active the bank in less than a year, and tongues was ged in carness. All sorts of wild rumors were circulated. It was associed that Mrs. Dodge had the proposition of the paid of the paid

hammered on the door, and kept hammering, and hobody came / open it. Then he sat down on a wagon tongue in the yard and speculated. It was in the middle of December, and the

hammered on the door, and kent hammering, and nobody came / open it. Then he sat down on a wagn tongue in the yard and spreulated. It was in the middle of December, and the wagnot tongue was a pretty cold olace to wait. When he wot pretty thoroughly chilled through the clotter walked around the house and hammered on the back door. Still nobody came. Then he walted around the house a few times and halloced a few times. Nobedranswered. So the doctor went away and childed that something was wrong.

Mr. Sawver went to see the girl, and he fared better than the doctor. He had a long conference with her, and said, after it was over that the girl seemed o be in possession of all her faculties, out was undoubtedly subject to some strange influence. It didn't seem reasonable, he sait, that a bright, intelligent, and studious school suri should voluntarily immure herself in a far shouse and avoid all the neighbors and even her relatives.

Mr. Sawyer said that the sirl's financial affairs cer ainly needed investigation. She nad gaid to Mr. Dodge S000 of he S000 which she had drawn out of the bank, aithough at the time Mr. Ingails discharged his guardianship Mr. Dodge gave receipts in settlement of all claims. The girl said that she owed Mr. Dodge this \$300 for board. She was unable to account in a way which Mr. Sawyer deemed intelligible for about \$300 of her B00 which she had of the was tigated by the matter was taken before the Selectmen of Edgecomb on Miss Ourish's motion. But if Miss Ourish had not acted the Grand Army Post at Damariscotta would have taken up the investigation, the girl's father having been a veleran of the Union army. The selectmen decided that Abble Nutser was of nifrm mind and incasable of managing her own affairs. This decision was signed by Eben Chase and Abote the Union army. The selectmen decided that Abble Nutser was of nifrm mind and incasable of managing her own affairs. This decision was signed by Eben Chase and Abote the proper to the probate Judge of the probate Judge of the court of the

"You can go if you want to, can't you, Ab-

"Yes."
"Why, I've told her time and again she'd growt, the chair if she didn't stir around more, but half the time she won't go to the window to look out. We give her a room by herself. Yes, and my own fire," interrupted the

Yes, and my own fire," interrupted the girl.

"Yes, her own fire," acquiesced Mrs. Dodge.

"She has her mails by herself and if she'd rather cat alone I don't knew whose business it is, do you, Abble?"

"No. I don't."

"If the neighbors talk because she don't go gadding all over the neighborhood I don't know as we ought to fret nurselves so long as she is suited. She has her noks to read and she stars by herself and doesn't see people because she wants to live that way, don't you, Abble?"

Abbie?"
"Yes, 'replied the girl listlessly, with a funny side rlance at Mrs. Dedge, then with some warmth. "I'd thank the neighbors and my relatives to stay away and mind their business. I never a ked that Lida Gurish to come around and rouble me."

and rouble me.

"Aren't we good to you, Abbie?"

"Yes, you are, and," petulantly, "why don't they let me alone. All they care for about me is my money."

"You're going to do just what you want to with it, gren't you, Abbie?"

"Yes, it's mine."

"About that money," explained Mrs. Dodge, "when Abbie came of age she owed us for three years' heard."

"I passed receipts with her guardian, Mr. Ingalis," interposed Mr. Dodge, "because

"The rest of the \$600 that was drawn." went on Mrs. Dodge "-well, who knows just where money goes when one has it by and don't keep an account? It was Abb'e's money, and she didn't think there was going to be any such caiamity over it. If the dear child wanted some groceries better than with we had, a little meat, or some books, and other things. I got them for her, and didn't set anything down."

"I guess I can spend my own money," said the girl, pouting her lin.]

"Then she really needed things that it ain't troper to steak of, didr't you, Abble?"

"Yes." replied the girl, without looking up.
"Then sain, if she wants to taske some of her folks a little present or two, it ain't nobe, y's business, is it, Abble?"

The girl shook her head.

"So as I said," Mrs. Dodge continued, "we cannot tell exactly where this \$500 went to. It was all spont fo Abble, though. Now, I don't mind telling you that she has by her about all that \$300 that she drew last. I told her she'd bette, draw out her emorey to last until she got well or something though there ain't no hopes of the poor girl ever getting perfectly well," and Mrs. Dolge again detailed the girl's troubles.

While she was talking Abble rose and withdrew from the room. As she went out Mrs. Dolge said:

"But Abble declares she'd rather the law-yers would have her money than her folks, and we've hired Mr. Hilton of Lausarise itta to fight the thing. Abble can pay her lawyer, can't you, Abble?"

The girl sodded and went out.

Edgecomb is in a state of indesorbable satisfaction. The secretive Dadges have been forced to explain how they have been attending to their own business these dozen years, and there is will a chance that they may lose the care of their niece.

City people will find it difficult to comprehend this feeling. No better illustration of it was ever given than in the Kipling-Baiestler case at Brattleboro, Vt. last year. Kibling hai managed to keep the peace, they examined him on all things which ever he did, saw, or heard. That's the "neighbor's instinct

## CAUGHT BY A BOARDER.

Wife, from Whom He Is Separated. Robert Buchholtz, a boarder in the house of Mrs. Barbara Broschman, at 263 Wythe avenue, morning by a noise in his room on the third floor. window they saw a man descending the fire escape. Buchholtz and Mrs. Broschman ran cscape. Buchhoitz and Mrs. Broschman ran down the stairs and at the front door met the intruder, who provet to be Mrs. Broschman's husband, Frank Broschman, from whom she separated six months ago. Broschman had a bundle which contained some of his wire's clothing. Buchhoitz and Broschman grappled and Mrs. Broschman accessmed for help. Broschman was arrested, and laier was arrangined in the Lee Avenue Police Court on a charge of burglary. Justice Goetting held him to await the action of the Grant Jury.

## CARELESS REVOLVER PRACTICE.

Louis Versano, 16 years old, of 314 North Seventh street, Williamsburgh, invited three boys

ing them a new revolver. He made them stand in mothers Pad never spoken and there wasn't any resson why she should begin an intimacy with her cousin. She again refused to leave the Dodge liciuse.

I sas Ourish wasn't to be so easily stopped. She see red as counsel the Hon. George B. Sawyer of Wiscasset, and commenced legal proceedings for the appointment of a guardian for Miss Nutter. The Brist step was to send a physician to examine Miss Nutter. The Wiscasset doctor rode over to the Dodge house.

Frank Gastaro of 314 North Second street got frightened and wanted to leave. He was neddered to remain, and when he right side, the bullet striking a right the right side, the value of the right side, the value of the right side, the bullet striking a right the right side, the bullet striking a right the right side, the value of the right side, the bullet striking a right to remain, and when he rights do remain, and the right side, th Frank Gastaro of 314 North Second street got

# HEARN

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At .69 .... Extra fine Muslin Gowns-yoke of 56 biss tucks—deep ruffle of fine close emb'y;—— Empire Gowns—yoke with one or two openwork insertings-3 inch ruffle of strong emb'y. Heavy Muslin Gowns—French finish-rolling collar and cuffs—with rows of beading.

At .98 ... Extra fine Muslin and Cambric Empire Gowns—round and pointed revers—deep in-sertings and ruffle of fine openwork or English emb'y-all with flowing slooves some with duster tucks on wrist band...... Linen Negligee Empire Gowns emb'd ruffle and insertings tucks be

.125 At 1.49 .... Finest Cambric Empire Gowns-round revers with double ruffle of finest emb'y or square revers with fine insertings and edge. Hubbard Gowns-solid yoke of finest amb'ybeading and deep ruffle of openwork emb'y on yoke and sleeves.

At 1.98.... Pinest Cambric Gowns square yoke of fine openwork emb'y—ribbon insertings, rows of beading and deep emb'd ruffle. Empire styles—yoke, revers and sleeves with

neck-2 inch emb'y-felled seams-all sizes.

neck-fancy trim'd-seven styles;-Lawn Covers for shirt Waists-puffed sleeves.

At .36 ... Cambric Drawers-umbrella width-Law

At .48....Muslin and Cambric Chemises—pomp dour and open fronts—tucks and insertings lace or emb'y trim-fifteen styles

lace edge—two inch lace insertings;— Muslin Skirts—deep emb'd ruffe—insert Col'd Lawn Skirts—umbrella ruffe—

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........ Whether you wish to buy or not,

## Ladies' Suit Department

new straight tucked yoke-Fine Brilliantine Dress Skirts tailor stitched seams—touble lined also new Fancy Mixed Cheviots ...... Cheviot Serge Dress Skirts braided-colors and Black ......

#### silk lined jackets—all colors..... lace and washable braid trim..... Wool Cashmere Teagowns satin ribbon trim-new sleeves and collar.. 3.98 This week's attractions in

Men's Furnishing, Gloves, Hosiery, Skirts and Umbrellas.

Men's Halbriggan Shirts and Drawers. Shirt with long and short abeves. Brawers with taped seams .... Men's Laundered Negligee Shirts-with and without attached Collars-new styles..... Men's 1 Clasp Kid Gloves Emb'd Back-all shades . Ladies' 2 Clasp Pique Kid Gloves Ladies' Cotton Hose-fast Black Boots

Ladies' Ribbed Lisle Turead Veste silk crochet neck and arms ..... Ladies' Ribbed Cotton Vests-High and Low Neck Ecru and White-tape run.....

Ladies' Percale Under Skirts-- Umbrella Buffle

New Styles in Blue and White Figures ..... .59 English Gioria Silk Umbrellas